

the controversy between Spain and Sooloo before the public in the columns of the *Hongkong Times*. His Highness stated his belief, it is said, that he owed his independence to the interposition of the two countries in question, and, in the fulness of his heart, at the remembrance of that happy event, as well as in appreciation of the labours of the ex-editor in his behalf, he there and then presented an old Hongkong friend with "a valuable pearl from his own fisheries." And, not satisfied with this exhibition of his thankfulness, the Sultan, we are informed in the next few lines, immediately ordered a bull fight on an exceptionally grand scale, and wound up the day's proceedings with a dinner, comprising the choicest Sooloo delicacies, and served on pearl shells, "embedded with enormous pearls, and valued at \$1,200 each." Can our Manila contemporary venture to hint about Spanish pretensions in Sooloo after such events as these? According to the published accounts of the expedition, Baron de Overbeck has been formally invested with the sovereignty of the country ceded to the Company, and, in addition, created "Datu Bandah of Sooloo," whatever that imposing appellation may mean. Spain is evidently "nowhere" either in Borneo or the Sooloo Archipelago.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL.")

(By Southern Route.)

THE WAR.

LONDON, 6th April, 1878.
In reply to the Russian declaration of yesterday, Prince Charles of Roumania has informed Prince Gortschakoff that the Roumanian Army might be crushed, but never disarmed.

H. M. S. "Triumph" has received orders to reinforce the Pacific Squadron, and H. M. S. "Penelope" has been instructed to reinforce the Mediterranean Squadron.

LONDON, 7th April, 1878.
The United States Navy has received orders to release all American Merchant vessels engaged in the Cooles Trade.

THE WAR.

Russia intends to negotiate another loan. The Russian Press declare that the dignity of Russia forbids compliance with the demands of England.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The British schooner *Reuben* will leave this for Canton, where she will be broken up.

The S. S. *Karo*, which arrived here this afternoon from Cardiff, and Singapore, left the latter place two days after the mail steamer *Nizam*, but she brings no late papers.

The British barque *Devana* reports:—Spoke German ship (signal Q.C.W.M.) supposed to be the *Regulus*, from Cardiff to Hongkong, 220 days out, in lat. 1.19 N. and long. 129.52 E., on the 24th of March.

The departure of the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco, has been postponed until Saturday, the 13th inst. She was formerly scheduled for Thursday, the 11th.

We notice from the *New York Herald* of the 5th February, that the Committee of Appropriation have reduced the salaries of the Ministers to China and Japan, from \$12,000 to \$10,000.

From the monthly return of Mr. Lister, Collector of Stamp Revenue, published in the *Government Gazette*, it appears that the revenue for March was \$11,866.48, and that the total amount collected this year up to the 31st of that month was \$31,323.63, or \$5,080.00 in excess of the sum collected in the same period last year.

General satisfaction is expressed at the greater facilities given by the Postmaster General to the community, as indicated by the Postal Notices we published on Saturday. The Post Office officials, by a little extra work, will be able to add much to the convenience of the public, and probably a little to the postal revenue.

The British barque *Devana*, Captain W. May, from London, reports having experienced fine weather until the 1st March, when she experienced a terrific hurricane in lat. 14.43 S. and long. 115.48 E., which lasted over 60 hours. The gale was at its height about 3 p.m. of the 3rd instant, when it began to moderate. A fuller account will be found under the heading of Shipping Reports.

There are four men on board the Chinese man-of-war *Chi-on*, who are "aberrant" of Formosa. As far as we can understand, they were captured with several others by the Chinese about a month ago, and are thorough savages. Amongst those captured was a little girl about 5 years of age, and she,

with about 16 men, is at present in charge of the *Fatal of Swatow*. Two of the four on board the *Chi-on* are headmen or chiefs, and the Chinese authorities are sending them round to the various ports to let them see a little of the outside world. Their head-dress is a very strange piece of ornamental work, being formed of feathers and deer's teeth. Their general appearance partakes more of the Malay type than the Mongolian, and their language, we believe, is somewhat assimilated to Malay. They were taken to Government House to-day, to give His Excellency an opportunity of seeing them. They are to be sent back to Formosa shortly, when they will no doubt have some wonderful stories to relate to their countrymen.

At the Police Court to-day Mr. Thomas Ide Bowler gave notice that he wished to appeal against the decision of Mr. Cragh in a charge of assault preferred against him by a Chinaman named Chan Aho, the master of a hard-ware shop in Wellington Street. The application to appeal was made in writing, and covered three pages of foolscap. Mr. May strongly advised Mr. Bowler to let the matter rest, but he (Mr. Bowler) intimated his determination to refer the case to the Supreme Court. "We might," he said, "as well live in the street, if coolies are allowed to march into our houses whenever they please."

The return of the revenue and expenditure of the colony during last year is published in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday. The revenue amounted to \$1,005,312, showing an increase of \$120,003 on that of last year. The land revenue shows an increase of \$86,243, and the receipts from stamps an increase of \$14,648. The expenditure was \$875,207, being a decrease of \$38,292 on that of last year. Under the heading of Works and Buildings there is a decrease of \$62,991, while under that of Roads, Streets, and Bridges there is an increase of \$18,491. The statement of Assets and Liabilities shows a balance to the credit of the colony of \$497,824. The Special Fund amounts to \$380,000, and the account for the last half of 1877 shows interest received on this amount of \$11,843, of which \$9,233 was contributed towards police expenditure for the quarter ending 31st December and the remainder spent for the detection and suppression of gambling.

At the Marine Court to-day, Charles Smith, cook of the British steamer *Dago*, was charged with destroying ship's stores. It appears the Captain had occasion to find fault with the cook at sea on the 26th February, and he (the cook) became very abusive and insulting. He was ordered out of the galley, and shortly afterwards the Captain, who was on the bridge, noticed him near the galley. He took a cask of slush (fat) and threw it overboard. The Captain asked him why he had done so, and he replied that it belonged to the crew, that he as cook could do as he liked with it, and that it had nothing to do with the Captain.

The Chief Officer, Mr. Brooker, corroborated the Captain's statement.

The defendant admitted throwing the fat overboard, and was ordered to pay the cost of the slush, \$2.

John Robert Neller, the 2nd steward, was then charged with being absent without leave. The Captain stated that the 2nd steward asked leave to go on shore to see a Magistrate and was told to wait until tomorrow, as he could not be spared at the time. He paid no attention to this, but went on shore. Ordered to forfeit 3 days' pay.

There was another meeting at the Tung Wah Hospital on Sunday last, when the subject for discussion was the Surveyor General's Department. The desire on the part of Chinese—and of a few foreigners as well—to invest their savings in Chinese house property which has lately been spreading so remarkably in this Colony is a very laudable one; but it would seem that some of the plans submitted to the Surveyor General lately for approval have been so much at variance with all sanitary laws, that the Department has been compelled to raise some mild objections. There is a feeling in high quarters—and with the slums of Taipingshan as a warning, we think the feeling only right and proper—that, as sanitary reform must be a slow process here, every precaution possible under the circumstances should be taken to secure a maximum of light and air in all Chinese dwellings now erected in the city. Had this policy been adopted more rigidly a few years ago, the improvement would now have been more apparent. With this object, therefore, considerable modifications of the original plans have been stipulated for, in order that more space, more light, and more air, be obtained, while the influence of bad drains should be placed more under control. While the Chinese—and an occasional foreigner—has a habit of economising space and blocking together houses without the slightest regard for air-space or ventilation, the opposite

policy has been moderately but firmly insisted on by the Surveyor General. It is, therefore, the question of Health versus Fever which has most fully occupied the attention of the Tung Wah people on this occasion;—only, with that fatal perversity which attends nearly everything Chinese, the Hospital appears to have taken the fever side of the question. This must be seen to. It may be that the Chinese "fung-shui" advocate the suffocating side of this subject; and if so, this will furnish another reason for the foreign supervision of the "Tongue War" Opposite.

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the four persons who are supposed to have been poisoned on board the steamer *Deu-cation* was resumed to-day at the Magistrate's before the Coroner (C. V. Cragh, Esq.) and the same jury.

Dr. Wharry, sworn, stated:—I am Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. The four bodies were sent to the post mortem room at West Point about mid-day on the 2nd March. I saw them the same day. They were all very much decomposed. I had the bodies of the two females opened the next morning. From that of the child I took the stomach, intestines and liver; from the woman I took the stomach and liver, which I handed to the dispenser (Mr. Botelho) of the Hospital. There was no appearance of any abnormal action so far as I could judge. The stomach of the child was healthy. I could not form any opinion as to what was the cause of death from the appearance of the bodies.

Albert Botelho sworn, stated:—I am the Dispenser of the Government Civil Hospital. I recollect receiving the stomach and intestines of deceased from Dr. Wharry on the 28th. The next day I received a parcel from Dr. Ayres. I gave them all to Mr. Needham of the Medical Hall.

The analysis not having been completed, the enquiry was then adjourned for one week.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates sitting.)

9th April, 1878.

SPEAKING CHAIRS.

Chan A-kang, a chair-coolie, was charged as follows:—Yan Aam, a chair-coolie, as he was employed by Captain Fumard. On the 30th March, his master's sedan chair was stolen from the front of the house during the night. The chair was all safe the previous night. At 10 a.m. yesterday witness saw the defendant leaving a chair-shop with chair-poles which witness at once recognized as the poles belonging to Captain Fumard's chair. The defendant said he had been sent by a man to get the poles repaired. The poles had been scraped and out a little shorter, but witness knew them by a nail hole.

Lo Ahnung, a chair-maker, stated that the defendant took the poles to his shop and wished to have them out a little shorter and scraped; it was agreed that defendant should pay 30 cents. It is usual, he said, to have chair-poles scraped.

The defendant was convicted of unlawful possession and fined \$5, or in default 3 months' hard labour.

Thomas Ide Bowler, a broker, was charged on a summons with assaulting one Chan Alok, a blacksmith. The complainant stated that he was master of the Yu loong, hardware shop in Wellington Street. Yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, he went to the defendant's house, and knocked at the back door. The door was opened by a woman, and complainant then went into the passage. The defendant saw him coming and seized him, beat him severely with his fist and kicked him [shows mark on thigh], and then shoved him out of the house. In reply to the Magistrate, complainant said that the defendant did not tell him to go out before he shoved him out.

In reply to the defendant, he said:—The mark on my finger was made yesterday by you pushing me against the door.

The defendant stated that the complainant did not knock at the door and no one opened it, but the complainant did so himself, and was going into his (defendant's) bath-room when defendant shoved him out. He denied striking him.

Mr. Cragh, however, fined the defendant \$2 or one day's imprisonment. The defendant said he wished to give notice that he should appeal. Mr. Cragh told him that he must make his application in writing.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.

John Shannan, a seaman, belonging to the British barque *River Logan*, was charged with refusal of duty, and ordered to be sent on board his ship.

LARGENT.

Wong A-choi, a coolie, was sentenced to 2 months' hard labour for stealing firewood. There was one previous conviction against him, which he admitted.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honor Justice Russell, Esq., Acting Puisne Judge.)
April 6, 1878.

Too Ahn v. Lee Chak, \$11.50.—This was a claim for the balance of account for goods sold and delivered. The plaintiff sold some fans to defendant's partner valued at \$21.50. He had received \$10 on account. The defendant stated that the fans were not sold to the shop but to his partner privately, who was now at Singapore. He expected him back in a fortnight. The case was adjourned for a fortnight; defendant to give security for the amount claimed.

Low Chuan Hin v. Ray, \$10.—This was a claim for wages as a domestic servant. The

plaintiff said he was employed by the defendant, Miss Ray, at No. 4 Gago Street, as a boy, on the 11th March. He was summarily dismissed on the 27th, and now claimed a month's wages. He was a monthly servant. The defendant admitted that she owed him for wages from the 11th to 27th, but denied that he was entitled to claim for a month, as he had left her service without leave. She went to Macao for two or three days, and on her return two ladies that she had living with her complained that they could get nothing to eat whilst she was away. The following day (27th) the plaintiff was very rude to her, and she scolded him; she denied throwing a plate at him; and did not dismiss him; what she said was, "If you cannot behave yourself and do your work properly, I shall have to get another boy." The plaintiff then ran down stairs and out of the house. The plaintiff was then cross-examined by His Lordship as to the relationship existing between him and the amah, and the plaintiff said that the amah was his mother, and that he had never been in service in Hongkong before; he came from Foochow. This was subsequently found to be untrue, and he did not know his mother's name. He admitted having been in service at 14 Hollywood Road and 2 Gago Street. The defendant said she was willing to pay the amount actually due; she had tendered it before through Mr. Cassimboy, but the plaintiff refused to accept it.

Judgment for plaintiff for 15 days' pay, \$6.33, less costs.

Wong Ahn v. Same, \$10.86.—This was a claim of a similar nature; \$10 wages as amah; 68 cents washing, and 20 cents chair-hire. The last two items were admitted, and the plaintiff said she only claimed for wages from 10th to 27th. The defendant was willing to pay, but said she had already paid \$1. Judgment for plaintiff for 17 days' pay, \$5.88 and 88 cents washing, &c., less \$1 advanced; costs to be paid by plaintiff.

Koss v. Hass, \$41.50.—This was a claim for balance of account for goods sold and delivered. The debt was incurred 4 years ago, and the defendant, who is an engineer, had promised payment from time to time, but had failed to pay. He was now a sub-engineer on board the S. S. *Columbus*, and had again promised to pay to settle the account. Judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

Chu A-on v. De Cruz, \$86.20.—This was a claim to recover the value of some property which the plaintiff alleged had been illegally sold by the defendant. The defendant was employed as a bailiff in a distillery for rent at No. 11, Cochrane Street. The plaintiff alleged that he had goods in the house to the value of \$86.20, which had been sold with the tenant's, although he had informed the defendant that the said goods did not belong to the tenant. Mr. Dennis appeared on behalf of the defendant and cross-examined the plaintiff at some length, and the case was finally adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock to-morrow.

THE PROPOSED OPENING UP OF NORTH BORNEO TO TRADE.

The *Diario de Manila* in its issue of the 22nd March last has an article on the recent visit of the British steamer *America* to Labuan and Sooloo, and gives a condensed translation of the article on the subject which appeared in the *Straits Times* on the 23rd February last. The *Diario* says that the detailed notice which appeared in the *Straits Times* about thecession of territory to an English Company by the Sultan of Borneo and of Sooloo is worthy, for various reasons, of grave and profound reflections. Our contemporary continues by asking what character can be attributed to the said English Company, now the owners of an extensive and fertile tract of land? "Is it only an industrial and commercial enterprise, or is there under that pretext a higher policy, which, in a period more or less approximate, will settle there its dominions? Why should not one so think in view of the circumstances which characterize the event under notice? Does it not seem that it is so given to understand, and it ought to be so considered, according to the report given by our Singapore contemporary, that the Chiefs and the inhabitants of that part of the island of Borneo, now ceded to the enterprising Company, had acknowledged the proclamation of the Sultan of Sooloo, who had consented to hand down the Sultan's flag, holding that of the English Company instead? Does not this give room to probable considerations that, besides the probable attractions of prosperity which will very soon be developed in the territory ceded to the English Company, the inhabitants of that place have gladly submitted to the new rulers created under a special political convention? If the English Company had by action and rights been made masters of the place, it is natural and logical that the form of administration which would most guarantee its interests should be established in the territory. Altogether the action ought to be watched by us, being so near to the new Colony which is going to be founded, and for this purpose we shall offer some remarks on the subject after having obtained the necessary details to enter into no delicate and difficult a question as the present one."

Again, in its issue of the 27th March, the *Diario* says that they must frankly declare that in reading the article of the *Straits Times* on the subject, the cession made by the Sultan of Sooloo, who possessed some territory in Borneo, somewhat alarms us from the manner in which that cession was made, and the circumstances which preceded and followed it. "The alarm caused was not because we fear any complication as regards our interests in the Philippines, but because knowing, as is generally known, by official documents, the rights of Spain over the territory belonging to the Sultan of Sooloo and over the subjects of the same, we cannot explain how the cession of the land at Borneo was made, how the British Governor of Labuan and the Council of H. B. M. in Borneo could interfere in it with that political character which is reported by our Singapore contemporary. This point of the question has attracted our much surprise, bearing in mind the rights of Spain over the territory and the subjects of Sooloo, solemnly declared in the stipulations of the treaty of peace and friendship made between the Sultan of Sooloo and the

Governor-General of the Philippines on the 8th day of April, 1861, and which treaty was promulgated to all the European Powers by Royal Order of the 2nd of July 1860, with the view of demonstrating, by virtue of those stipulations, the commercial conditions of the territory of Sooloo submitted to Spain. The article in the *Straits Times* requires more serious explanations and more explicit commentaries for the examination of a subject which involves grave questions of political and territorial rights between two friendly nations, England and Spain."

The *Diario* further commented on the illegitimate manner in which the Governor of Labuan and the British Council of Borneo have interfered in the enterprise by continuing the action, which has not and cannot in fact be authorized by the British Government while being in perfect good relations with Spain.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(News.)

It is notified that Mr. C. F. R. Allen has assumed the duties of his post as H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Shanghai and Assessor at the Mixed Court.

We are glad to hear that a further sum of Tls. 4,000 has been received by wire from London for the Famine Committee. The news from the various provinces in the North is as distressing as ever, and may be expected to increase as time goes on, notwithstanding the large supplies of grain that are being poured into the country. The sum of Tls. 5,000 has been paid to Rev. Pere Aymery, in answer to his application, for transmission to the North.

The list which we publish elsewhere raises the total of the Famine Relief Fund to Tls. 56,865. We are glad to have news of the safe arrival of Mr. Hill and the escort who are conveying the recent large remittance of sycee to Shansi, at Paoing-fu. This, however, is a very early stage in their journey, and it is during the later period that the chief difficulties and dangers will have to be encountered.

Yesterday afternoon (Apr. 2nd) there was launched from the building yard of Messrs. B. C. Ramman & Co., at Old Dock, a new ship intended for the Hankow trade. She is 105 feet long, has 25 feet breadth of beam, 9 feet depth of hold, and is of 175 tons burden, builders' measurement. The christening ceremony was gracefully performed by Miss Blethen, daughter of Mr. Clarke Blethen, who named the vessel the *Yen-ia*. The launch was accomplished without the slightest hitch, and the vessel was taken alongside the shears to receive her masts. She is to be lorcha rigged, and will be one of the largest vessels of her class in these waters. Her owner is Captain C. E. Gutzeit, and she will fly the German flag.

The violent changes of temperature during the last few days have been enough to try strong constitutions. The thermometer rose on Tuesday to 76, and the Settlement felt like an exceedingly damp bathhouse. Yesterday (Apr. 3rd) a keen wind was blowing from the north, and heavy rain, with occasional thunder, prevailed throughout the afternoon.

The case in which Charles Roberts, seaman of the steamer *Anchises*, is charged with feloniously stabbing and killing James Smith, the boatswain of the same vessel, was concluded before R. A. Mowat, Esq., at the Police Court yesterday (Apr. 4th) and, accused was committed for trial, before a jury, on the charge of Murder. The case has been before the Court on four different occasions, and in all eleven witnesses have been examined. Of these, eight are sailors or firemen on board the steamer, and a noteworthy feature was that they were all, with one exception, able to sign the depositions in legible writing, a remarkable contrast to what is to be found in the dockets and manufacturing districts in the North of England, where the signature of a cross, in cases of this description, is the rule and not the exception. It was understood that the witnesses were to remain in Shanghai until the trial which is expected to take place on Monday fortnight; this will necessitate the Captain obtaining another crew for the passage to Swatow, for which port the steamer leaves either to-day or to-morrow. Yesterday, Mr. Rennie appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Hansen defended the prisoner.

TIENTSIN.

March 30th.
Governor Li returned from Paoing-fu to his place on Thursday last. A rumour has been about the last day or two that all the grain in transit for the interior is being stopped by the people at a short distance from Tientsin. They say, "We must have food; we'll repay if we have a crop; take us to the Yamen if you will, but food we must and will have." If this is true, it is to be hoped that the Viceroy may be able to do something for these poor people, and also to forward transportation to the interior.

It is a question what proportion of foreign contributions should be sent to Shanai, when so many are perishing right at our very doors. Doubtless the gentlemen who have gone there to distribute should be kept supplied with necessary funds, if possible. But there is almost no grain in Shanai, and there are more persons to engage in relief work here than there. We understand that the Peking Relief Committee have recommended that one third of the money be sent to Shanai, and the remainder divided equally between Tientsin and Peking, to be used by those who can engage in relief work. This seems to be a good suggestion and a fair distribution of the funds.

We have been having a series of windy, dusty days, which are trying in the extreme. No rain has fallen, and the wheat crop is likely to be a failure—it must fall unless rain falls very soon. Much public praying has been done, but no rain has come. A new feature in these public demonstrations has been introduced by the Salt Commission within the last few days, which indicates how important the matter of rain is felt to be, viz., the sacrifice of several pigs, a dog and a goat. I have learned no particulars of method or ceremonies, only the statement of this variation from the ordinary method, which forbids the destruction of life in praying for rain. It has not been long, indeed, since the slaughter of beef-cattle was prohibited by proclamation, as one way of securing an answer to the prayers for rain.

We were greatly shocked to see in the papers arriving to-day, the announcement of the death of Mr. Meyers. His loss will be greatly felt. Although he was poorly when he passed through here, no one could have anticipated so sudden and speedy a

How we are longing for a good rain, instead of these dry, we-breathing winds and this penetrating dust—not to speak of its importance as a famine cure.—N. C. D. News.

Japan.

The Rising Sun says the official opening of the Imperial Government Telegraphs to the public took place on the 28th ult., in the presence of H.E. the Minister of Public Works and other high officers of State. Congratulatory messages were exchanged with Shanghai and other places.

HIGO.

According to the *Higo News*, shipbuilding after foreign models is making rapid headway among the Japanese. One fine vessel of 800 or 700 tons has been successfully got into the water at Higo, after one abortive attempt at launching her in the ordinary way, during which the chocks on the port side gave way and the vessel rolled over on her side, injuring, it is said, a number of people. There is another large foreign-shaped sailing vessel on the stocks, far advanced towards completion, and a small screw steamer recently commenced, and the beach looks alive with men hard at work. The Osaka correspondent of the *News* further reports that on the banks of the Katsunawa, four ships are being built on the European model.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, April 9, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$577 1/2 a 550
" Old Patna, cash, None
" New Benares, cash, 552 1/2 a 555
" Old Benares, cash, None
" New Malwa, cash, 745
" Allowance, Tael, 6 a 20
" Old Malwa, cash, —
" Allowance, Tael, —
CAMPHOR, ... 17
QUICKSILVER, ... 64 a 64
SALT-PETRE, ... 62 a 7

Exchange.

Bank on demand, ... 3/10
" 30 days sight, ... 3/10
" 6 months sight, ... 3/11
Credita, ... 3/11
Documentary, 6 months sight, ... 3/11
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 222
Calcutta, ... 222
Shanghai, demand, ... 71 1/2
" 30 days, ... 72 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ... 9 1/2
Sycee, ... 8 1/2
Mexican, ... 14 p. 6 p.m.
Gold Leaf, ... 26.50
English Sovereigns, ... 5.18
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.18
Discount, ... 8 to 9 %

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 55 p.m.
United Inds. Society of Canton, \$1.525
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1.250
Chinese Insurance Co., \$253
Yongtong Ins. Assoc., Tls. 820
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 960
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$590
China Fire Ins. Co., \$170
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 7 1/2 p.m.
H.K. C. & S. S. Boat Co., \$17 dls.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 22
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75
Hongkong Hotel Co., 555
China Sugar Refining Co., 8 1/2 dls.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$105.
Do. of 1877, \$103.10.

Temperature.

Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises (Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, April 9, 1878.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 80.200
Do. 1 P.M. ... 80.132
Do. 4 P.M. ... 80.100
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 76
Do. 1 P.M. ... 79
Do. 4 P.M. ... 77
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 75
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 76
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 76
Do. Maximum ... 80
Do. Minimum over night ... 71

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

When left.	Name.	From.	Remarks.
Aug.	14, Regulus,	Cardiff	
Sept.	3, Andreas,	Fishing Roads	
Oct.	3, Anna Bertha,	Cuxhaven	
19, Oscar,	Hamburg		
26, Benedicta,	San Francisco		
Nov.	Elizabeth Ostle,	Antwerp	
2, Oadia (s.),	Liverpool		
2, Johann Smidt,	London		
2, Minna,	London		
3, Elizabeth Shields,	Hamburg		
20, Jetti,	Cardiff		
Dec.	1, Glogaber,	Fishing	
3, Otto,	Hamburg		
18, Sir Harry Parkes,	London		
19, Sedan,	Cardiff		
19, Forward,	N'castle (N.W.)		
23, J. R. Worcester,	London		
25, G. B. E.,	Liverpool		
Jan.	8, Korso,	Penarth	
17, Byron Castle,	Greenock		
22, Belle of Oregon,	Liverpool		
27, Earl of Devon,	Antwerp		
31, Elizabeth Childs,	Plymouth		
Feb.	31, Wandering Jew,	Penarth	
2, Per Ardua,	London		
7, Nourmahal,	London		
9, Lady Penrhys,	Sydney		
9, Ledore,	Falmouth		
9, Hedwig,	Cardiff		
9, Channel Queen,	Cardiff		
10, Sarah Nicholson,	Sydney		
10, Priam (s.),	Liverpool		
10, Madras (s.),	London		
21, Magdala,	Cardiff		

AT AMOY.

Sept.
1, Carl Wilhelm, Cardiff
Nov.
6, Catharine, Cardiff
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN FROM
At London.—Shanghai via Swan Canal,
London Castle, Glasgow,
Viking.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suva, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London.

Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
GEOFFREY, Captain O. FRASER, will leave
this on THURSDAY, the 11th April, at
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 28, 1878. ap11

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.**

**TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE.**

**IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES**

**AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.**

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be de-
parted for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, on SATURDAY, the 10th Instant,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 12th Instant. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to
Officers of the Army and Navy and to
Members of the Civil and Consular
Services.

For further information as to Freight
of Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 17, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 9, 1878. ap18

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,

ADEN, SUVA, ISMAILLIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

Also,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th April,
1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
P. E. I. H. O. Commandant PASQUIN,
with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 17th April, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DE POUVEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878. ap18

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND STOPPING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CHINA
will be despatched for San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 20th
Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and
Freight, for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-
ION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 18th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 17, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 8, 1878. ap29

Intimations.

ESTATE OF DODD & Co.

AT the MEETING held on the 12th
Instant at Messrs Dodd & Co.'s
Offices, the following RESOLUTIONS
were carried—

1. That the affairs of the said Dodd
& Co. shall be liquidated by arrangement,
and not in Bankruptcy.

2. That FRANCIS CHOMLEY be, and he
is hereby appointed Trustee.

3. That H. ARKLEBORN and EDMUND
PREBE, and they are hereby appointed a
Committee of Inspection.

All PAYMENTS on account of the
Estate, it is requested, will be Paid to the
order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY,
Trustee for the Estate of
Dodd & Co.

Amoy, January 14, 1878.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

A FOURTH RETURN OF CAPITAL
at the Rate of THREE TABLES
per SHARE will be made to Shareholders
of Record on the 1st April, Payable at the
Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY,
the 8th April.

Warrants will then be delivered by the
Undersigned to Shareholders, for their
lawful representatives, on presentation of
Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th
April inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, March 30, 1878. my4

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. IV.—Vol. VI.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—
Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Col-
lections of Literature.

Imperial Confucianism.
Brief Sketches from the Life of H'ung-ming.
Chinese Official Titles.

Translations of Chinese School-books.
Geographical Notes on the Provinces of
Kiangsi.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
The Mandate Terms for 上帝 and 神.
The Mammoth in Chinese Records.
Mohammedan Apostles in China.
The Ki-lin identified with the Giraffe.
Life Saving Association; and other
Benefvolent Societies at Wuhu.
Professor Beal and his Critics.
Annamese Sovereigns.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 12, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Said, Penang, and Hongkong.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DE POUVEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878. ap18

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND STOPPING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

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and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 17, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 8, 1878. ap29

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Said, Penang, and Hongkong.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

Insurance.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up—Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE—230,000
Special Reserve Fund—75,000
Total Capital and accumulations—Tls. 725,000
Since this date.

Directors:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman,
M. W. BOYD, Esq., O. KERR, Esq.,
M. P. EVANS, Esq., O. LOUIS, Esq.

Secretaries:
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai,
London Bankers;
Messrs. BARNES BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current
rates.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 % for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, AND THE PROFITS
OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contribu-
tors of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. col

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contribu-
tors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MEMBERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1800.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:
KWOK ACHONG, Merchant,
FANG YIM, Merchant,
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Shan, Merchant,
LOO YAN, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant,
LEE SIRO, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant,
CHANG SIKE YONG, Merchant,
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
Buildings and on Goods stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
Discount of 20 % on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West,
Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George the First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 50 % allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore B, and those in the bay of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the R. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From R. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name. Captain. Flag and Tonnage. Date of Arrival. Consignees or Agents. Destination. Remarks.

Amoy Steamers
Argyll 500 Drewes Brit. str. 814 April 7 Stiemssen & Co. Shanghai To-day

Argyll 500 Drewes Brit. str. 814 April 7 Stiemssen & Co. Shanghai To-day

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Argyll 500 Drewes Brit. str. 814 April 7 Stiemssen & Co. Shanghai To-day

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name. Anchorage. Flag. Class. Tonnage. Guns. H. P. Date of Arrival. Commander.

Albatross 6 h German corvette 600 4 April 6 Manning

Albatross 6 h German corvette 600 4 April 6 Manning

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